

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS  
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 8th February, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 8th February publishes a vernacular translation of the *Statesman's* article on the evacuation of Kandahar, and remarks:—Our contemporary has argued at great length in refuting Lord Napier of Magdala's opinion, but it has not pointed out how Russia's aggression can be checked. If our retention of Kandahar would induce her to occupy Herat, will not our retirement still more tempt her to do so? The fear of Russian advance is no imaginary one. To deny that Russia has designs against Afghanistan would be as absurd as to deny the midday sun. Our contemporary says that the keeping of a small army at Kandahar would not do, and that the cost of a large one would be a heavy drain upon the revenues of India. But in our opinion the resources of the province would be largely developed under our rule, and the income would not only suffice for the cost of administration, but would also enable us to keep an adequate army there. As regards the alleged enmity of the people, it should be observed

Circulation,  
685 copies.



that they are already satisfied with the peace and order we have established there. When their condition is improved by the development of the resources of their country and they are admitted to a share in the administration, they will always remain loyal and never intrigue against us.

Circulation,  
380 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 31st January says that it appears from a telegraphic message received from London on the 24th idem that the Government has decided that a native envoy should be kept at Kabul. It is not obvious when the Government intends to carry out this scheme. Kabul news is not reassuring. Muhammad Jan is not on good terms with the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan, and an outbreak may take place at Kabul at any time. We hope that the Government will not send an envoy there until the Amir has firmly established his authority. The fate of Major Cavagnari should make us more careful in future. (The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 2nd February also expresses the same opinion.)

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
925 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* of the 5th February refers to the statement which lately appeared in the *Standard* to the effect that the Press Act would be shortly repealed, and expresses much joy at the news. The editor also remarks that, as soon as the Act is repealed, he will describe at length the evil effects which it has had on the Vernacular Press.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 3rd February, referring to the remarks made by the *Pioneer* in its issue of the 26th January about Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan, C. S. I., says: Our contemporary has made some assertions, which it should not have made until they were proved, especially at such a time when the case is still under enquiry. If he has really been guilty of dishonesty, the natives will deeply regret his conduct. But they consider him to be a very honest man and regard his



services to the Government to be such as even only a few Englishman can boast of. We should not be surprised even if the charges brought against him were found to be due to jealousy on the part of Englishmen, because he succeeded in ably performing the duties of the high office to which he was appointed. As regards his suddenly taking leave and returning to India, we are well aware that he took leave owing to illness. Mr. Barkley, together with two assistant Commissioners, has been appointed to enquire into the case. It is a matter of great satisfaction that an open enquiry will be made, and the accused will be offered an opportunity of defending himself.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 8th February, in regard to the case of Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan, C. S. I. Khan, remarks : we are grieved to hear of the charge brought against him. He is a distinguished native officer and has rendered important services to Government both in the Military and Civil Departments. If he has committed no wrong, he has nothing to fear. It is our earnest prayer that he may be found innocent.

Circulation,  
685 copies.

An English supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of Lahore has lately been started. In the supplement dated the 31st January, the editor makes the following remarks, in regard to the case *Queen-Empress v. Westwell and Smith* :—

The case of the European soldiers who killed a native at Ferozpur.

“ While entirely concurring in the verdict of the Jury in the case of the *Queen-Empress v. Westwell and Smith*, of which a summary is given in another portion of our columns, we think that some sort of check ought to be placed by the military authorities on the indiscriminate shooting practised by soldiers in villages near their cantonments. In the case in question the soldiers appear to have behaved very well, under extremely trying circumstances, and to have abstained from any resort to violence, till the capture of one of their number and his apparent danger, and call for aid, led Westwell to fire. But it

was proved at the trial that all the four men were utterly ignorant of the language, and therefore quite unable to explain to the villagers, when they first began to assemble, that in reality only a most trivial accident had occurred. If one of their number had been able to do this, there is every reason to believe that the matter would have passed off quietly. The British soldier's vocabulary appears, however, to be generally limited to three words, "*maro*," "*jao*," and "*baitho*," and as they are for the most part rough in their demeanour towards natives, it is not to be wondered at that an out break of this kind should occur."

Circulation,  
380 copies.

The middle class examination, North-Western Provinces.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* (Lucknow) for January (received on the 7th February) says: we have repeatedly pointed out the defects of the system on which the middle class examination is conducted in these provinces. If the system is not changed, at all events able and experienced men should be appointed examiners. Moreover, the examination fee should be increased from 8 annas to Rs. 2, and the examiners should be paid a honorarium out of this fee, in order that they may more carefully examine the answers of the students.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that the men appointed to assess the *chaukidari* tax at some places in the Bulandshahr district have not made the assessments properly; there are many cases of over-assessment and under-assessment. The tax has been charged even on those houses which are tenantless. The Collector of Bulandshahr should see to this.

The assesment of the *chaukidari* tax, Bulandshahr.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

One month's holidays to schoolmasters, Panjáb.

A correspondent of the *Panájib-t-Akhbár* of the 2nd February says that the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur complains that a great deal of his time is spent in granting leave to schoolmasters



and in making arrangements for their work. He has accordingly proposed that schools should be closed for the month of September like Civil Courts, in order that the schoolmasters may attend to their private affairs during the holidays. The Inspector of Schools of Lahore has referred the matter to the Director of Public Instruction. He is of opinion that the Deputy Commissioners should be empowered to shut the schools in their districts for one month at any time from June to September. The Director has called for the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners on the subject. The ground on which the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur recommends one month's holiday to schoolmasters is not very strong. They will no doubt attend to their ordinary private affairs during the holidays, but still occasions are sure to arise on which some of them will have to take leave. The Civil Courts are closed for September, but still some Civil Officers are obliged to take leave on urgent private affairs. We, however, highly approve of the schools being closed for one month in the year, in order that the schoolmasters may enjoy a short respite from their hard work, and recruit their health. Holidays should be given at the time of harvest as far as possible, because the sons of cultivators are generally absent from the schools at that time, as their parents require their services in the field, and the school work suffers considerably from their absence.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 31st January, referring to the approaching retirement of Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., Resident at Haidarabad, publishes a brief account of his career, and refers to the important services he rendered in the time of the mutiny. In regard to his connection with Berar, the writer remarks that he was appointed Officiating Resident in 1875, and was confirmed in his post in 1876. In the midst of his arduous and responsible political duties at Haidarabad, he always attended carefully to the affairs of Berar, and conducted the administration with great ability. He paid two

Circulation,  
125 copies.

visits to this province, and took a deep interest in the welfare of the people. The natives of Berar will lose in him a good ruler and the Government an experienced and able officer. His retirement will be deeply regretted by all.

Circulation,  
660 copies.

The *Aftáb-i Panjáb* of the 4th February states that the last tahsildars' and munsifs' examinations were held in the Pánjab about five months ago, but the results have not yet been published. There is always great delay in the publication of the results, and this is a source of great inconvenience to the candidates, especially to those who do not pass, because they do not get sufficient time to prepare themselves for the next examination. The Pánjab Government should endeavour to remedy the evil.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Berar Samákhár* of the 31st January says that Manchester and the cotton industry of India is very jealous of the new cotton industry of India, and is always anxious to destroy it. Sometime ago the mill-owners of Lancashire complained that the duty levied on cotton goods imported to India was protective, and, therefore, part of the duty was abolished by the Government of India. They now urge that the duty levied on fine cotton yarn, which the natives import from Europe, should be raised. They also lately submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying for the remission of the import duty which is still levied on cotton goods. As they have great influence in Parliament, we are afraid that the Government will accede to their wishes. The Government of India declares that it will do nothing but what is calculated to promote the best interests of this country. It will be a matter for deep regret that it ruins the cotton industry of India for the benefit of Lancashire and sacrifices the interests of many to those of a few.

The *Waqáya Álam* of the 31st January states that it is to be regretted that Europeans look down with contempt upon the natives as a conquered people. When India forms an integral portion of

Official tours.



the British empire, there seems to be no reason why they should not freely mix with each other in a friendly manner. One of the bad results of the non-existence of a free intercourse between them is that the European officers are not acquainted with the grievances of the people. The chap-rasis and private servants of Europeans levy blackmail upon the natives who go to pay visits to their masters. If any man does not gratify them, they insult him much. When he next goes to see their master they give him no chair, and refuse to report his arrival to their master on various false pretexts. If they report it, they do so at a time when their master is very busy and is likely to decline to see him on that account. The tours of European officers are a misfortune to the subordinate officers and the people. If the tahsildar does not pay bribes to the servants of an official, they make false complaints to their master about supplies, and he, without taking the trouble to enquire whether the complaints are true or false, sends for the tahsildar and threatens him. Proper prices are not generally paid for the articles bought from shopkeepers. Probably there is hardly a tahsildar who has not to spend four or five hundred rupees from his own pocket on the occasion of the tours of European officers in the cold weather. We are at a loss to understand what object these tours have in view. The officers on tour do not care to ascertain the condition of the people, and are quite inaccessible to the latter. These tours entail a large expenditure upon the Government every year, and are a source of great inconvenience and loss to the sub-ordinate native officers and the people, as has been shown above. They are quite useless and should be stopped.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Ahsan-ul-Akhbar*, Amroha, of the 3rd February, publishes a long article in the defence of Maulvi Sami-ulla Khan, the Sub-ordinate Judge of Moradabad, and refutes the charges which have been

Maulvi Sami-ulla Khan,  
Subordinate Judge of  
Moradabad, and the edi-  
tors of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*  
and the *Naiyar-i-Azam*.

Circulation,  
120 copies.

brought against him by the *Jam-i-Jamshed* and the *Naiyar-i-Azam*. In regard to the complaint that the pleaders raised subscriptions under the pretext of giving him a feast at the time of his departure to England on furlough, and made over the money collected to him, the *Ahsan-ul-Akhbar* remarks that the complaint is entirely false. As regards the collection of subscriptions by him for the Aligarh College, it should be observed that he held a meeting for the purpose at the persistent request of some *raïses* of Moradabad. All the European officers of the district attended the meeting, and contributed subscriptions. Mr. Young was president, and Mr. Tracy vice-president. It is said that the suitors who had their cases pending in Maulvi Sami-ulla Khan's court contributed under pressure. This is false. No pressure was used. It was generally believed that Maulvi Sami-ulla Khan would not come back to Moradabad on his return from Europe, and hence it is apparent that subscriptions were voluntary. The proprietor of this paper and some other *raïses* of Amroha gave subscriptions, but none of them ever had any suits in Maulvi Sami-ulla Khan's court. He no doubt sold some of his things at the time of his departure from Moradabad, and this was an unusual thing. The native officers are not accustomed to sell their furniture when they are transferred from one place to another, or when they go on leave. But he brought no pressure to bear upon the purchasers, nor were his things sold at double or treble their actual value. He circulated a catalogue of the things he intended to sell both among Europeans and natives. Some of the things were bought by European officers. He, being a man of the same stamp as the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan, patiently bears such slanders. Moreover, all respectable natives are averse to resorting to criminal courts. The Government should interfere on his behalf, and punish his slanderers. Of what use is the Vernacular Press Act if it is not enforced even on such occasions? It is well known what class of men the editors of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* and the *Naiyar-i-Azam* are. In the execution of a decree an order has lately



been issued by the Subordinate Judge for the arrest of one of them.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th February publishes a vernacular translation of the letter addressed to the natives of India by Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of the *London Statesman*, asking for subscriptions in order to enable him to defend himself from the charge of defamation brought against him by the Amir-i-kabir, the co-regent of Haidarabad, and remarks—we hope that the natives will warmly respond to Mr. Knight's appeal. He is a true friend of India. The *London Statesman* is the only English paper which freely ventilates our grievances and criticises the acts and measures of the Government of India.

Circulation,  
285 copies.

The *same paper*, in its local news column, states that a European lately beat a native gardener so severely in Agra that he immediately died from the effects of the beating.

A native killed at Agra by a European.

Circulation,  
285 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 3rd February, complains that at a public fair at Firozpur on the 22nd January some police constables beat Malik Jwala Sahay, Assistant Civil Surgeon, and Lala Duni Chand, the ferry *dároghá*, by order of Mr. Smith, Deputy Inspector of Police. Mr. Smith also illegally detained the Assistant Surgeon at the police station for some time.

The alleged misconduct of a Deputy Inspector of police towards two native officers at Firozpur.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (published at Lahore) of the 31st January publishes a picture in which some cultivators are represented as offering bribes to a canal chaprasi and asking him to give them water for their fields. One of them offers Rs. 20, another Rs. 40, and another Rs. 50. The chaprasi refuses the amounts offered as insufficient and asks the cultivators to increase the amounts if they want water. He is also represented as having a large house, one good horse and several cows. The letter press is :

Canal chaprasis.

Circulation,  
375 copies.

The popular saying is true that the income of a canal chap-rasi is equal to that of a tahsildar.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 1st February, on the authority of its Amritsar correspondent, complains that a native officer at Amritsar, who has over 50 assistants, levied subscriptions from them at the rate of two and a half annas per rupee on pay and presented *dalis* to European officers on Christmas day out of the amount. Even the chaprasi who get 5 rupees a month had to pay 12 annas each.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore ...	Urdu	... Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1881. Jany. 31st & 4th Feby.	1881. Feby. 3rd & 6th respectively.	660 copies.
2	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Khwaja Usuf Ali,	... 27th ...	... 2nd ...	280 "
3	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad,	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ali Husain Khan ...	Feby. 3rd	... 7th ...	120 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Kamta Parsbad ...	... 5th ...	... 5th & 8th respectively.	125 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	... Bi-weekly ...	Mokand Ram	... 2nd & 5th	... 5th & 8th respectively.	925 copies (including 55 copies taken by Govt.).
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Mirza Faiaz Beg	... 1st ...	... 4th ...	... "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai,</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Puran Chand	... " ...	... 2nd ...	125 copies.
8	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Fakhr-ud-din	... " ...	... 5th ...	80 "
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	... Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai	... 1st & 5th	... 3rd & 8th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.).
10	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	... Almora ...	Hindi	... Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	... 1st ...	... 4th ...	50 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	... Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	... Ditto ...	Moti Mian	... " ...	... " ...	20 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Mir Nusar Ali	... Jany. 31st	... 3rd ...	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
13	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Tegh Bahadur	... " ...	... 2nd ...	100 copies.

*List of papers examined—(continued).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1881.	1881.	
14 <i>Arya Patrika</i>	Mirzapur,	Hindi-K n g-lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton	Feby. 1st	Feby. 3rd	1,173 copies.
15 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	"	"	100
16 <i>Berār Samāchār</i>	Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	Jany. 31st	"	250
17 <i>Bhā-ti Vilds</i>	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	Feby. 5th	6th	"
18 <i>Dabdaba-i-Qasari</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Parshad	Jany. 29th	2nd	220
19 <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandri</i>	Rāmpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 31st	"	409
20 <i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	"	"	375
21 <i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	Feby. 2nd	5th	"
22 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	Jany. 30th	3rd	"
23 <i>Harish Chandrika</i>	Benares	Hindi	Monthly	Nand Lal	For the month of Māgh.	8th	"
24 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath	Jany. 29th & 2nd Feby.	2nd & 7th respectively.	275
25 <i>Jalwa-i-Tār</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	Feby. 1st	4th	100
26 <i>Kārnāmāh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	Jany. 31st	3rd	250
27 <i>Kāshi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Parshad	Feby. 4th	6th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
28 <i>Kani Vachan Sudha</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	Jany. 31st	2nd	300 copies.
29 <i>Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	Feby. 1st	4th	105
30 <i>Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	Jany. 31st	3rd	16



31	Khair Khud-i-Pan-jab:	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	...	...	31st	...	4th	...	600	...
32	Koh-i-Nār	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	...	Feby. 2nd & 5th	...	5th & 8th respectively.	...	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.).	...
33	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	...	...	1st	...	5th	...	325 copies.	...
34	Lucknow Gazette	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Lachman Prasad	...	...	"	...	"	...	...	...
35	Mauwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	...	...	Jany. 31st	...	"	...	100	...
36	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	...	Feby. 1st	...	3rd	...	150	...
37	Mihir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	...	...	Jany. 31st	...	4th	...	70	...
38	Mirāt-ul-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Kishan Narain	...	...	For the month of January.	...	7th	...	330	...
39	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mokand Ram	...	...	31st	...	2nd	...	250	...
40	Muraqā-i-Tahzib	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Behari Lal	...	...	Feby. 1st	...	3rd	...	125	...
41	Mutla-i-Nār	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	...	...	2nd	...	4th	...	46	...
42	Naiar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	...	Jany. 31st	...	5th	...	115	...
43	Najmul Akhbār	Etāwah	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hayat	...	...	Fe'y. 1st	...	3rd	...	130	...
44	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	...	...	7th	...	8th	...	285	...
45	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica l'arshad	...	...	1st	...	3rd	...	106	...
46	Nār Afshān	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry	...	...	3rd	...	5th	...	460	...
47	Nār-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	...	...	5th	...	"	...	350	...
48	Oudh Akhbār	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Parshad	...	...	2nd to 8th	...	2nd to 8th respectively.	...	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).	...
49	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	...	1st	...	4th	...	411 copies.	...
50	Panjabi Akhbār	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azir	...	...	2nd	...	5th	...	275	...
51	Panjāb Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-ud-din	...	...	1st	...	3rd	...	240	...
52	Patiala Akhbār	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	...	...	Jany. 31st	...	4th	...	300	...
53	Pramod Sindhu	Amraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktar.	...	...	31st	...	"	...	125	...
54	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	...	...	Feby. 4th	...	8th	...	70	...

*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
55 <i>Qaisar-ul-Akhhār</i>	... Allahabad,	Urdu	Weekly	Abdul Latif	1881. Feby. 6th	1881. Feby. 8th	200 copies.
56 <i>Hafsh-i-Am</i>	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	3rd	7th	700
57 <i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	1st & 3rd	3rd & 5th respectively.	425
58 <i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Barkat Ali	5th	7th	200
59 <i>Sadiq-ul-Akhhār</i>	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Qudus	3rd	6th	275
60 <i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	Jany. 31st	3rd	125
61 <i>Said-ul-Akhhār</i>	... Budaun	Ditto	Weekly	Afzal Ali	22nd	"	100
62 <i>Saijan Kirti Sudhakar.</i>	... Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	31st	6th	200
63 <i>Shola-i-Tār</i>	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haidar Ali	Feby. 1st	3rd	300
64 <i>Saryd Kant</i>	... Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	2nd	7th	...
65 <i>Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu	Monthly	Golab Rai	For the month of Muharram.	4th	109
66 <i>Urdu Akhhār</i>	... Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Dhondo Balkrishna,	Jany. 29th	3rd	360
67 <i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Sialkot	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Chand	31st & 3rd Feby.	4th & 7th respectively.	...
68 <i>Vrit Dharā</i>	... Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	31st	6th	153
69 <i>Waqya Alam</i>	... Ghazipur,	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	"	2nd	...

ALLAHABAD, }  
The 12th February, 1881.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.